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WEEKLY REVIEW.

—The Union Prayer Meeting on Wednesday morning was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Harding, and participated in by a number of ministers and laymen. Requests for prayer were asked for the Lord's work in Mazagon and among the soldiers in Colaba. Quite a number who have been regular in attendance are absent from the city, and others are contemplating a short leave. The meeting will be continued in the Free Church for some time.

—During the past ten days the Rev. Mr. Sholto Douglas has been holding mission services in the Library of the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard at Mazagon. The presence of the Lord has been manifest in convicting and converting power.

Mr. Douglas is also organizing weekly Bible-readings in connection with the Girgaum Mission Church.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a paper prepared for the Oriental Congress, which assembled in London in September of last year, on the establishment, in connection with the India Museum and Library, of an *Indian Institute* for lecture, enquiry and teaching; by J. Forbes Watson, M. A., M.D., &c., Reporter on the Products of India, and Director of the India Office.

—We also acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the Fortieth Annual Report of the Loodiana Mission.

A friend sends the following extract from a letter received from a minister of one of the large congregations in London, about Messrs. Moody and Sankey:—

"I have attended three of their mid-day prayer meetings in Exeter Hall, and last night I was at the Agricultural Hall. Mr. Moody's addresses at the prayer meetings were very interesting and stirring, the prayers offered not so good. The sermon last night was most telling—very graphic, very earnest, very direct, short, business-like expressions, full of point and illustrations, that carry the thing straight home, abounded. Exeter Hall was crowded, in the Agricultural Hall some 20,000, and many shut out. There is very little excitement of a demonstrative kind, but there is deep and sacred feeling. I cannot but hope that good will ensue. Hundreds have already professed to have found Christ. I hope it will stir us all up to more prayer—more faith—more earnestness. London is so vast, we want something extraordinary to move us. The daily papers are all giving accounts of the meetings, people are talking of them and all hands in all places, so that the subject of personal religion is forcing itself on the minds of many. May God command the blessing, even life for evermore.

—The *Lucknow Witness* says:—

"The more Mr. Moody and his methods are discussed the plainer it becomes that one chief secret of his power with the people is his perfect naturalness, his freedom from everything like cant or mannerism, and the realistic way in which he treats the Bible incidents. He has no holy tone or dialect. He uses the words of the home and the street. He tells the Scripture stories just as familiarly and vividly as he relates incidents he has himself seen, or read in the papers. This some people do not like. They think it lacking in reverence. They call it vulgar, grotesque, profane. When will men learn to look at the Bible reasonably? When will they cease to remove its personages into a misty cloud-land, and regard it as though it were to be read by totally different rules from those by whose help we understand all other books? We trust that among other good results of Mr. Moody's work this of bringing the Bible into closer relation with everyday life, may also follow."

—A large meeting of young men was held at the General Assembly's Institute in Kalbadavie on Monday evening. After a short prayer-meeting Mr. H. Conder was called to the Chair, and the following proposals, submitted by the provisional committee appointed at a previous meeting, were adopted:—

First.—That a Society be formed, to be called "The Bombay Young Men's Christian Association."

Second.—That the objects of the Association be:

1*st.*—To promote the spiritual improvement and the general welfare of young men of all classes.

2*nd.*—To bring young men into closer union for purposes of Christian work.

Third.—That all young men may become Associates and all who are full members of Christian Churches may become Members of the Association.

Fourth.—That the Association be managed by the Committee, consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and four lay members from each of the Churches in Bombay represented amongst the members.

That all Protestant Ministers and Missionaries who become Members be Vice-Presidents, and that all other Members of the Committee be elected by the Members at an annual General Meeting.

Vacancies occurring, during the year, to be filled up by the Committee until the next annual Meeting.

Fifth.—That only the Members be empowered to alter, or add to, these constitutional rules.

Dr. Macdonald kindly consented to act as Honorary Secretry *pro tem.*

At the close of the Meeting the names of 80 persons were handed in to the Secretary.

Another meeting is to be held soon to effect a permanent organization.

The following Quarterly Report of Christian work was made by a young man of literary occupation, formerly of Bombay; it was made to his Pastor. The most important part of a pastor's duty, is, perhaps, to call forth and stimulate the Christian activities of his people:—

"In submitting to you my report, as an exhorter, for the first quarter of 1875, I have to render thanks and praise to God for His care and protection of me, as well as for His many special favours. My health has been excellent, so that I have been able to fulfil every appointment assigned me in the circuit plan. Not the least mercy that I feel thankful for is the increasing assurance of my faith. I have seen more than ever of God's guidance and love, and I have not met, during the quarter, with one discouragement to my absolute trust upon God for everything, temporal and spiritual. I am more assured to-day than ever that God will not forsake me, and more ready than ever to spend and to be spent in His service. My duty to God has sometimes seemed to conflict with my personal interests, but I have been able in every case to fall back upon the assurance, "your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things."

I much regret to say that want of time, as well as want of leisure to give attention to the matter, has kept me from joining another fellowship band since I changed my residence. I feel that I have been a loser by the neglect of this most valuable means of grace, and I regret more that I have set a bad examaple. However the matter has occupied my thoughts seriously and I will enroll myself with Band No. 1 next week.

The duties of my secular calling are heavy, and the little peace of mind they leave me is more vexatious than the want of time. But I cannot forget that my circumstances are those in which God has called me to be a witness for Him. I may desire earnestly to be occupied in the direct advancement of His kingdom; but that must be according to His will. My first duty is to fulfil my office in such a manner that God will be glorified in it—not as a man-pleaser, but as serving the Lord. I therefore pray that I may not grudge time nor stint labour that may be necessary for the daily work of my profession. On one point only I am troubled, that I have not always given to my duties as an exhorter the preparation which was right and desirable. Want of time has been only a partial excuse for this, as I am aware that with more diligence I might have done more faithfully. I desire your prayers that my way may be made easier in this matter, and the glory be God's! The record of my quarter's work is as follows,

Public services for exhortation.....	13
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In conclusion, my gratitude is due to you for your forbearance on several occasions, and for much advice and encouragement given to me; and I have to acknowledge the loving and Christian spirit which has been uniformly manifested toward me by all the brethren at Madras and Perambore. My brother exhorters, too, have been most unselfish and obliging in all matters in which I have had deallngs with them.

Writing on "Wine Drinking and the Scriptures," Professor Tayler Lewis says:—

"Whether among the Jews, and in our Saviour's day, there was a wine that contained no alcohol, is hard to be determined, although in regard to the significance of the Hebrew *yayin*, and the Greek *oinos*, there can be but little doubt. *Ab effervescendo*, says Gesenius, but he puts to it *fortasse*, "perhaps," and, in truth, he has no authority for it whatever in any of the Semitic tongues. These words simply meant the liquid that came from pressing the grape. There is no evidence of any farther idea associatnd with it. It was not *fermenting fluid*, but *grape juice*. This, it was well known, grew strong with age. It was at first pleasant and nourishing, then exhilarating, and at last intoxicating. In the Bible, the first use is commended, the second mentioned without disapprobation or approval, the third in all cases condemned."

It is very clear to us that the Jews did not understand by the word rendered 'wine' in our Gospel, an alcoholic drink, but simply the beverage obtained from grapes. Since the first century the Jews have been scattered over the world, and have had no opportunity of conferring together and making regulations for the guidance of all their scattered fragments. But we find that they all use for the Paschal supper, not fermented wine but the juice of dried grapes (raisins), obtained by steeping the

fruit in hot water and allowed then to cool. And this undoubtedly was what was used before the dispersion; this doubtless was used by our Lord and his disciples.

CAN GOD DESERT US?—After two years of clear experience and useful service, a child of God fell into deep depression: "I am cold and heartless," he wrote. "My prayers do not leave the room. All that I touch seems cursed with a curse. Some of the brethren remark that the meetings are falling off, I see it too. We will soon have no place to meet. Some have already gone back. You must appoint another class-leader." We prayed earnestly for him, and God soon helped him out of the Slough of Despond. The words tendered to him may help others also. A brother wrote to him:—"I have just visited a house from which the wife and mother had treacherously fled. I felt deep sympathy for the lonely husband as he sat in his well furnished parlour, deserted by the profligate wife. But as I gazed upon their only child—twenty months old—and heard its plaintive call of "*Mamma! Mamma!*" my heart pained as if pierced by a poisoned dart. Awful depravity of the human heart! Alas, a mother *may* forget and desert the only child of her wedlock. And I asked, Can God forget his own dear children? Will God behave as did that depraved and fallen woman? Oh no, no,—"He will never leave thee nor forsake thee." How glad I am for you, brother,—how I praise God that you are trusting in that Loving Father. Oh how wrong are our doubts and fears! How can we suspect our great and blessed Saviour, who has given His life for us? I feel this deeper to-day as the cry of that bereaved child still rings in my ears. Shall I cry unto God and He fail to listen? Shall I lift up my "Abba, Father" and only the hard, cold walls of the deserted room respond in hollow echo,—no Heavenly Parent to come and soothe and cheer? Never, never! Heaven and earth shall pass away, but His exceeding great and precious promises can never pass away.

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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

PAUL, THE CHRISTIAN'S PATTERN.

VIII.

IT is thought by some that Paul was a man of high culture. That he was well acquainted with those things which the devout Jews of his time thought important, there can be no doubt; but we do not find any evidence that he was deeply versed in what the Greeks called culture. The mere fact that he avails himself of one or two sentences of Greek poets which had become popular, and might be heard from any fellow-traveller, proves nothing. Nor do we think that the diction and style of his epistles prove that he had given special attention to Greek models. He was a man of great common-sense; his senses were on the alert to notice well whatever came under their observation; his heart was entirely given to Christ; and just because it was entirely given to Christ, he felt the necessity of being fully awake to the things which were passing about him, that he might know how to influence his fellow-men for good. It was probably after his return to Tarsus from Jerusalem, that he learned the art of tent-making, feeling the need of some means of providing for his own support, not merely at that time but subsequently when he should be a missionary in foreign parts. As for eloquence, he had no doubt that power in speaking which great earnestness gives, and above all such as the Holy Ghost bestows; but that this was something very different from what the Greeks regarded as oratory, is evident from 1 Cor. ii. God's ways are so different from our ways. In choosing an ambassador whose ministry was to be fulfilled in the greatest and most renowned cities of the world, men would have selected one whose endowments were fitted to prepossess the people of those places in favour of him and his message. First, a man of noble and commanding presence, of polished address, of varied accomplishments; and so on. But God chose one who could speak of himself thus: "In presence base"; and concerning whom others said: "His bodily presence is weak, and his speech contemptible." But the things that men pride themselves upon, and which they value one another for, are just the things that God has to pour contempt upon; things that man has substituted for the truth, and which must openly receive the scorn of God, before men will think of looking to the true standard. Therefore, it is desirable that God's ambassadors should not come to men adorned with the things that have such sway over men. Such is not at all the method of the Most High. He takes the things which men disregard and make light of, things foolish, weak, base in the estimation of men, and uses them to accomplish the greatest social revolutions the world has ever seen. There must be iconoclasm that God may be all in all. Look at Paul in Thessalonica, working away at his tent-making from morning till night, and diligently talking about Jesus as he works; the noble and cultivated Greek, fresh from his studies in Athens, stops at the door of the house where this tent-maker is at work, and for a few minutes listens to the discourse of Christ's servant; then, with a scornful smile for Paul and for Christ proceeds on his way. But when a neighbour of his, ten years a paralytic, is suddenly restored to entire health by a few words from this same Paul, he is confounded beyond measure. "Among all the great men whom I have seen at Athens and at Corinth, who ever showed such power as this? Of the streams of eloquence that fell from their lips upon my enraptured ear, what words ever lifted a bedridden man to his feet? Plato, Socrates, Demosthenes, Sophocles, Hesiod, Alcibiades, Epaminondas, in all the glorious list of my country's mighty men of old, where do I find one that even pretended to such power as this? Who then is this tent-maker? If Christ is the Saviour of men, could he not do better for his servant than this? Who can explains these mysteries?" Ah my good Sir, you must receive the testimony of this humble man as to the nature of sin, your own sin, you must know your need of a divine, a holy Saviour, then shall you be in a fair way to get these mysteries solved. If Jesus had not been a carpenter, Paul would not have been a tent-maker. God hath chosen the things that are not to bring to nought the things that are; that no flesh should glory in his presence; he that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord.

GOD'S WAY OF VICTORY.

MR. MOODY displayed a profound wisdom in choosing for the subject of his first discourse in the Agricultural Hall, the theme which Paul so luminously treats in the opening of his first letter to the Corinthians. "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world to confound the mighty." It is as though Mr. Moody said to the people of London: You are offended because one so mean, so incompetent, should imagine that he can accomplished in the metropolis of the world a greater work than your many learned and intellectual magnates have accomplished; but when you search the Scriptures what do you find but just this, namely, the choice of weak, and base, and despised agents to bring to pass what the great and wise have not been able to accomplish? Some of the English papers have criticised this sermon. Notwithstanding the innumerable illustrations from Scripture history, running like a thread of light through Mr. Moody's discourse, they have failed to grasp the principle which is brought out in it. They say, God *must* choose the instruments and agents best adapted to secure the end he has in view. Adaptation of means to end is seen in *all the works of God; and it cannot be* that in the history of redemption it should be otherwise. The men chosen were not, it is true, such men as the world would have chosen; but that only shows that God is in a better position to know what is required, than the world is. All very well, but let us be sure that we understand what the end is which God proposes to accomplish. The great hindrance of faith in God is faith in self, faith in men, glorying in men; and this must be signally rebuked before men will turn to God in the right spirit. God does not merely propose the overthrow of false religions, the defeat of his enemies, the triumph of Christianity; but he proposes to accomplish these things through the agency of man, yet in such a way as that man shall not take the credit of it to himself. In the history of mankind we find that human pride knows how to make capital out of everything; that the grand incentive, even where the actions are most noble, is self-gratification in so more or less subtle form. If, in bring the Israelites into possession of the la Canaan, God had simply strengthened t and enlightened them and enabled t thus to conquer their enemies, he w have defeated his own ends most signa It was a small matter to give the Israel the mastery; what was wanted was t after the conquest they should be kept fro the temptation to pride themselves on account of it. This may seem a small matter in the sight of men; but if they will ponder the matter they will see that it involves all the difference between the reign of sin and the kingdom of God in the heart. Every man is conscious of self-complacency; his heart is more diligently engaged in offering him the sacrifice of

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praise than the ancient Jewish priest was in offering the Mosaic sacrifices; and men will even laud themselves for their imaginary modesty and humility. This, in fact, is about as far as man can carry the conception of personal reform; instead of praising him for violence, for lust, for self-will, recklessness and the like, his heart now praises him for gentleness and humility. But these are offensive to God as much as the former; for they imply that the man is the author of his own goodness. Conversion is something very different. It is the recognition that God only is good, God only is holy, and that everything good in us is from him; it is the realization of our entire dependence on him, of our constant need of Him. God insists upon this recognition; not through any such desire as actuates a king who insists upon receiving demonstrations of homage; but because the secret of the creature's happiness and true progress is indissolubly bound up with such a recognition. "And the Lord said unto Gideon: The people that are with thee are too many for me to give the Midianites into their hands, lest Israel vaunt themselves against me, saying, Mine own hand hath saved me." Here is the principle. And the 300 were chosen by Gideon in a way that excluded any reference to their fitness. There is no moral question involved in the way that men drink water; and this was made the criterion in order to show that the Lord would win the victory by any 300.

PHILOSOPHY.

DR. JARDINE, *Principal of the General* Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, has written an excellent book on Psychology. The great benefit to be derived from mental philosophy is that it teaches people to examine their own thoughts. We are all very apt to think in the way which gives us least trouble; and so, we allow our minds to be controlled by circumstances and by casual associations much more than we ought to do. Mere accidental proximity in place or time often establishes in our minds a connection between things that have no real connection with one another. The mind, in many cases is nothing more than a storehouse of such casual associations; and the action of such a mind in retaining or recalling these impressions no more deserves to be called thinking than the revolution of a wheel in a machine. Now philosophy establishes an order of thought quite different from that of mere experience. It points us to principles which are called first principles of knowledge, not because they are first in time, but because they are so general that they include all particular truths. In order to adopt this arrangement of our thoughts we must be willing to bring to this standard the previous accidental arrangements, and to submit our experience to the correction of a higher authority. There is, indeed, a false philosophy as well as a true philosophy. If we use our first principles as a source of knowledge, and not as a test of true knowledge, which is the proper use to make of them; if we refuse to accept anything as true which we cannot work out for ourselves as a conclusion from our principles, our philosophy, thus abused, may feed our pride, but it will soon cease to be of any use either to us or to anybody else. It must not be supposed that such an abuse of philosophy is a rare thing. On the contrary, it has, at certain times, prevailed almost universally. And it ought at all times to be carefully guarded against. In religion, it is a mistake to think that if we have once been converted we have nothing more to do or to learn. And so in philosophy, if we have been taught that the sequence of our thoughts require correction, we must apply this lesson by a continuance of the correcting process, all our life long. Every day has its new experience, whether we will or no. And, therefore, there is every day a fresh occasion for the correction which we have learned to make, and which we ought to regard as always equally needful. Dr. Jardine's book is well fitted to counteract the tendency to this abuse of philosophy. Dr. J. gives great prominence to the acquisition of knowledge, as the main business of the mind. And it is clear that we must have new experience, and must make new observations, in order to become acquainted with new facts. This is not, however, what Dr. J. himself chiefly insists on. Dr. Jardine desires especially to refute phenomenalism, by which he probably means the limitation of knowledge to what is relative as opposed to what is real. Dr. Jardine is more a disciple of Plato than of Aristotle. But the alternation here is very different from that of the false and the true philosophy mentioned above. Aristotle will probably have disciples as well as Plato, as long as the world lasts. Without denying the possibility of real knowledge, we may limit psychology to the relative knowledge to which alone consciousness is competent to testify. We may allow this question to remain undecided, with the sage remark that there is much to be said on both sides. It is very proper that a man who writes a book on philosophy should stand forth as the advocate of one view or the other. But ordinary people, who yet have a little private philosophical turn of mind, may leave the matter undecided. Quite consistently with his opposition to phenomenalism Dr. Jardine follows Herbert Spencer in his view of the reasoning process. The syllogism, we are told, is only one form of reasoning. This is an important consideration for the students who are preparing for the F. E. A. Examination in the Bombay University. For it is to be feared that the preparation for this examination in the department of Logic consists in little else than the committing to memory of the rules and forms of pure logic. If syllogism and reasoning were identical, such students might be expected to become distinguished members of society. Still, here too, it is likely that Aristotle will continue to hold his own. Pure logic is a science. The necessary connection of thought with thought may be called one single form of reasoning; but it is a form that will always have a peculiar interest and importance, especially to a certain class of minds, and which will be useful as a test of certainty as long as people claim to be certain without having any right to be so. The chief danger, perhaps, in our time is not that we shall expect everything to be proved to us by demonstration, but that we shall take such a worldly view of matters as to think little of every pursuit which has not an obvious bearing on the great end of obtaining a livelihood. All the more on account of the inroads of materialism should we wish well to such books as this and to writers who, like Dr. Jardine, transplant into the land of the sun the mental activity of the West.

Epitome of News.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

—*Times of India*; Baroda; April 22, 7 p. m: "The Gaekwar has been deposed, and deported from Baroda. Mulharrao was not informed until the last necessary moment. His wives and daughter were not informed at all. The latter heard the rumour, and proceeded to her temple near the station, and from her carriage she witnessed her father's departure. Sir R. Meade called on the Gaekwar when all was ready, and, with an escort of the 1st Lancers under Lieut. Wray, accompanied the Maharajah to a shed on the site of the old station, where he was placed in a saloon carriage, and, accompanied by Dr. Seward and a guard of 75 Fusiliers under Col. Herbert and Lieut. Rodick, he left in the special train at six o'clock. His destination is unknown. Supposed not to be Bombay, but the line is kept clear to Panowlee, and rumour says he leaves the train at Amrolee. Although the secret was so well kept that the residents in the immediate neighbourhood of Dr. Seward's bungalow knew not what was going on, yet a crowd assembled at the bungalow and also at the station. A Grand Durbar of the Sirdars was held to-night at the Residency, when a proclamation was read. I have been refused a copy, but I am told it will shortly be published here and in Bombay. I am informed by one who was present that the ground of deposition is general incompetency to govern, and not specially the poisoning charge. The people did not realise even the probability of his departure, and would not believe it until it was accomplished. Their impression was that the preparations were to take him to the city. It has caused great grief and dissatisfaction amongst them.

Baroda; April 23, 10 p. m.: "The Gaekwar's destination is Madras. Dr. Seward telegraphed to Sir R. Meade to-day that His Highness was well and in better spirits than yesterday. The discontent amongst the people at the deposition has increased tenfold on reading the proclamation."

"We have received the following letter from Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company:—"We have had applications for messages to be sent as Press messages under the rules in force in the Government Telegraph Department, of which I have the pleasure to enclose a copy for your perusal, and beg to inform you that this Company are prepared to give the same concession with respect to messages sent by the railway telegraphs on the conditions named in the Government rules being complied with." The thanks of the Bombay Press are due to Mr. Conder for his concession, and we trust his example will be speedily followed by the Bombay and Baroda Railway authorities and all other Railway Companies in India."

—The Queen's Road is, we understand, to be lighted with gas for the first time to-morrow evening. This will enable persons driving to Malabar Hill after dark to go by that road without fear of accidents.

—A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon, according to invitation, at the Sir J. J. School of Art, to meet the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, who was to preside at the annual distribution of prizes. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Terry, the Superintendent, reading the annual report. Mr. Terry also read a letter from Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, stating that he was desirous of placing at the disposal of the school Rs. 1,000, in Government paper, for a yearly prize for the best original production in any department of the school, to be called the Ellis prize. The prizes were next distributed to the successful pupils, and the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis then briefly addressed those present, expressing himself highly satisfied with the progress the school had made during the past year.

—Mr. Cordeanx assumed charge of his office as Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat on the 17th instant.

—The *Rangoon Mail* has the following account of the Karens, about whose country our boundary dispute with Burmah has arisen: "Inhabiting a range of mountains running north and south, surrounded by the Karenees on the south and east,

by the Burmese on the north and west, a portion of the southernmost hills is also abutted on the west by British territory. The general name given to these mountains is Nwai-ione Tsai-hnit-toun, and, as the name implies, there are twelve. In reality, however, there are many more mountains than twelve. There are also twelve tribes and twelve chiefs, but all under one Tsaubwah, who pays tribute to, and acknowledges, the King of Burmah to be his suzerain. We are only in possession of the names of five of the mountains, Nwai-loan, Bunphah, Koontsoun, Tsin-tsin, and Moun-hla. These people appear to be divided into two divisions, called the Ka-yin-gound-doe, and the other Kah-yah. The males of the former wear short trousers and sleeveless jackets, and the females the white thin dine; but the most remarkable feature about the latter is that they all wear brass rings of the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil, not separate rings, but one piece of wire bent round and round from the wrist to the elbow, and from the ancle to the knee, the result of the latter being that they can neither sit in the oriental style, nor walk in the usual manner. The interior of their houses is made to accommodate sitting in the European manner, by raised seats round the walls; and as for their walking they invariably leave a double track with a clear foot in the centre; and to see them walking would remind one of Falstaff's company of recruits just freed from the gyves. They also wear the brass wire round the neck. They have priests and a written language, and in this respect are utterly unlike the Karens in British Burmah, who never had the former at all, nor the latter until the missionaries made one for them. The women, owing to the said rings, cannot kneel down when worshipping; so they have to worship in a back-handed fashion (to coin a term). The heads of the males, as the name denotes, are entirely shaven. The other division, called the Kah-yah, differ, insomuch as the men leave *two* topknots of hair on their heads, just like Burmese *boys*, and they also invariably wear strung round their necks the tusks and principal teeth of all the wild animals they kill. On an average, each tribe numbers from four to five thousand souls; so the total will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 50,000—but mixed up with these Karens are some Tonghoos.

—*Bombay Gazette:* "Dr. Hewlett has been appointed to act as Sanitary Commissioner during Dr. Lumsdaine's absence on leave."

"A slight shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Darjeeling at nine o'clock on the night of the 11th instant.

"During the absence of Dr. Seward, on special duty in attendance upon His Highness the Gaekwar, Surgion-Major Bousted, 9th N. I., has been appointed Residency Surgeon, and will fulfil the other duties performed by Dr. Seward."

—A letter from Yokohama, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says that the Japanese, now that their joy at the result of the Formosan expedition has subsided, are beginning to calculate the cost of their little war, which turns out to have been a very expensive one. The pay allowed to the European officers was very high, and large sums had to be paid for the war steamers bought for the expedition; about 600 men died in Formosa and an equal number have come back invalided. The correspondent adds that it is to be hoped these facts will cure the people for the present of their dreams of glory, and that they will now give all their attention to much needed internal reforms.

Monday, April 26.

—The full-length statue of Lord Lawrence has arrived in Calcutta per steamer *Khandallæ*. The pedestal on which it is to be placed has not yet come, as a flaw was discovered in the original one just previous to its being packed. Another pedestal, however, is shortly expected, and, on its arrival, the statue will be erected opposite the south gate of Government House. The equestrian statue of Lord Mayo is expected in Calcutta by October. The inauguration ceremony will probably be one of the public acts performed by "Albert Edwapr the Good" during his Indian visit.

—The woman Caroline Hand, whose reputed marriage with a Pathan, and its consequences, recently created such interest, was on Saturday forwarded on board the str. *Country of Scotland, en route* to England. Though she avowedly would have preferred to return to Australia, she expressed a feeling of relief at being effectually separated from her *quasi* husband. Amelia Couch will, it is durerstood, be forwarded to the same destination as soon as her health permits, which for some time past has been very bad.

—Three European seamen, named respectively Francis O'Neil, William Elder, and Frederick White, embraced the faith of Islam at Madras on Tuesday evening. Their heads were shaved, and they were dressed in the garb of Mussulmans at once. Further ceremonies ordered by the Mahommedan religion were to be performed on Wednesday evening.

—*Bombay Gazette*; Simla, 25th April: The reports of the Commissioners were published to-day with the Government Resolution on the whole case.

Sir Richard Couch, General Meade, and Mr. Melvill conclude their joint report thus:—"We believe that the evidence, after making every reasonable allowance on the score of the character of the witnesses, proves first, that an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made by persons instigated thereto by Mulharrao Gaekwar.

"Second—that the said Mulharrao Gaekwar did, by his agents and in person, hold secret communication with some of the servants employed by Colonel Phayre, Resident at Baroda, or attached to the Residency.

"Third—that the said Mulharrao Gaekwar caused monies to be given to some of those servants.

"Fourth—that his purpose in holding such communications and causing such monies to be given were: first, to obtain iuformation of what passed at the Residency relating to himself and to the affairs of his State: and, second, to cause injury to Colonel Phayre by means of poison."

The Native Commissioners submit separate reports. His Highness Scindia is understood as assuming that the existence of communications between the Gaekwar and the Residency servants and the actual administration of poison are proved, but is not convinced that the charge is proved against Mulharrao.

Sir Dinkur Rao's opinion is identical with His Highness Scindia's

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore thinks that it is proved that the Gaekwar gave money to the Residency servants, also that poison was administered, but he cannot persuade himself to believe that the Gaekwar is in any way implicated in the attempt to poison.

After expreessing the conclusions at which they arrive on a full consideration of the evidence, the arguments of counsel, and the opinions of the Commissioners Government conclude their Resolution thus:—"It is, therefore, with great regret the Government of India are compelled to express their decided opinion that all the offences imputed to the Gaekwar previously to the inquiry have been sustained upon the inquiry, and that he did instigate Rowjee and Nursoo to administer poison to Colonel Phayre."

—*Times of India*; The total population of this Presidency is given at 25,086,318, the density being 134 persons per square mile. Taking the whole population by sexes, there are 13,139,282 males and 11,947,036 females, *i.e.*, in the proportion of 100 females to every 110 males. At every period of life from under one to fifty, except when the age of 60 is reached, the proportion of males is known to exceed that of females. The average age of each person amounts to 22 years, 2 months and 5 days. More than four-fifths of the population of the Presidency are Hindoos, and taking the Hindoos and Mahomedans for comparison, it will be found that for every 10 Mahomedans there 53 Hindoos. As regards occupation 54·65 per cent. of our population is classed as having no settled means of subsistence, in other words, the pauperism of the Presidency is in the ratio of 54·65 per cent. The inference is irresistible that these last depend for their support on the remaining 45·35 persons. Thus it appears that in this Presidency the idle far outnumber the industrious.

Tuesday, April 27.

—The *Bombay Gazette* writes thus about the cholera in Bombay: "The natives, especially the Mussulmans, have recently become very anxious about the present appearance of cholera in Bombay. Prayers that the cholera may disappear are being offered in the mosques, and bands of men are said to be patrolling the streets and crying aloud to be preserved from cholera. This alarm among the Mahomedans has probably been stirred to such a height by the recent death of the wife of an influential member of their community. It will have at least one good effect, for it is inducing them to contribute towards a fund for the proper feeding and clothing of the poor among them. The Municipal authorities, armed with disinfectants, are fighting against the disease wherever it appears, and as yet they have met nothing to induce them to think they will be unsuccessful in the struggle. The drain at Camateepoora has been flushed with water—a good thing for the locality—and a similar precautionary measure will be taken regarding some other unsavoury drains. Only one fatal case was reported yesterday, but on Sunday there were twelve cases—three of them fatal. The cases were distributed as follows:—One at Nowrojee Hill; one at Coombarwada; one at Funnuswady; one at Nizampoora (Null Bazaar) (fatal); one at Khoja street; one at Girgaum Back Road; two at Upper Duncan Road (one fatal); one at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street; one at Camateepoora 7th Street (fatal); one at Wady Bunder; and one at Oondria Cross Lane."

—From the same: After a long and honourable career, the Hon. B. H. Ellis, of the Bombay Civil Service, and member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, left the shores of India yesterday afternoon, attended with the good wishes of a number of European and Native friends and acquaintances, who were present at the Apollo Bunder to bid him farewell. At half past 5 P. M., Mr. Ellis drove up to the Bunder with the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, and Miss Gibbs, and heartily shook hands with those who were waiting to meet him. Among them were observed Mr. Justice Pinhey, Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, the Thakore of Palitana and his two sons, Mr. Sumbhoopersad, Joint-Administrator of the Morbee State, Colonel Hancock, Messrs. E. James, J. L. Lushington, F. F. Arbuthnot, W. G. Pedder, C. Currey, L. Reid, T. C. Hope, John Jardine, E. W. Ravenscroft, Venayek Wasudew, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Nana Morojee, P. Ryan, Syed Hussein Edroos, C. S. I., Appa Sahib Vinchoorkur, and others Mr. Ellis stayed at the bunder head a short time, and, after again shaking hands with the gentlemen present, got into a boat with the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Hope, Mr. Jardine, and a few others. A salute of fifteen guns in honour of his departure was fired from the Saluting battery.

The Hon. E. C. Bayley, C. S. I., left Bombay in the same boat with Mr. Ellis, and is a passeeger by the same steamer. Another salute of fifteen guns was fired in honour of his departure also.

—Upwards of twenty persons connected with the late case of *suttee* in Oudh have been committed for trial to the Sessions at Seetapore.

—At a meeting of the Committee of the Mayo Fund, held on the 23rd instant, in the School of Art, the following gentlemen were present:—The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, President; J. A. Forbes, Esq; Martin Wood, Esq; Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Esq.; and G. W. Terry Esq., Secretary.—It was resolved that the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis be requested to see Lady Mayo, after his arrival in England, and inform her that the Committee for the Mayo Testimonial would feel grateful to her for any suggestion she may have to make as to the manner in which the sum collected (Rs. 24,000) should be expended in Bombay. Resolved that the sum of Rs. 20,000 be withdrawn from the Bank of Bombay, where up to date it had been deposited at 2 per cent. and invested in Government 4 per cent. paper.

—Some of the conductors of the tramway cars appeared yesterday for the first time in their new uniform, which consists of a deep cream-coloured suit similar to that worn by the European Police. The tunics are tastefully, though not lavishly, ornamented by a neat white braiding, on one side of the collar the letters "B. T. C, No." and the conductor's number are neatly worked in, in red letters on a black ground, and on the other side the word "Conductor" is placed in the same manner. The uniforms are at once smart and appropriate looking, and provide ample pocket accommodation for the numerous checks, timebooks, &c., which the conductors require to have always at hand. The remainder of the conductors, and also the drivers, will soon be fitted with their new dress.

—Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, leaves for the Neilgherry Hills in the course of next week on three months' privilege leave.

—It is stated that Sir T. Madhavrao will get a salary of Rs. 5,000 per month as Prime Minister at Baroda.

—Lieutenaut Colonel Fane, Commandant of the 19th Bengal Lancers, proceeds at once on furlough to Europe on private affairs.

—Captain A. M. Arthur, 11th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis, brought on from overwork and exposure to the sun.

—Two European gentlemen at Rangoon are said to have applied for the grant of some waste lands in the Rangoon District, in which they mean to make an experiment in growing jute and indigo.

—*Times of India:* We hear that, in his speech at the farewell dinner given to him last Thursday week, Mr. Eden ridiculed the idea that there would be war with Burmah, while Mr. Thompson's speech was not quite so hopeful.

—A writer on military matters in the Allahabad paper says that the military stations in the Punjab have made up their mind to a great concentration of troops in that province during the ensuing cold season, not so much for a camp of exercise as to give *éclat* to the visit of the Heir-Apparent to the throne.

—We read in the China papers that the new Emperor, Kwang-Seu, was officially proclaimed at Pekin on the 13th instant. The mourning blue has been replaced by the ordinary red trappings, but the edict against shaving and theatrical performances will remain in force for the full period of 100 days. Several of the native inhabitants have been severely beaten and cangued for refusing to comply with the mourning ordinances consequent upon the death of the late Emperor.

—*Daily Telegraph;* Mr. Taylor in London:

As had been announced, Mr. Moody was not present at the services of the revivalists yesterday, having an engagement in Liverpool. Nevertheless, a considerable number of persons assembled at the doors of the Agricultural Hall at an early hour last evening, and as they rather impeded the crowded streets, they were admitted before the usual time of opening. By degrees the area of the hall was well filled, the galleries tolerably so, and a few places in the reserved portion about the platform might have been obtained. But what was observable was that the tiers of seats which are placed at the two ends of the hall were entirely vacant, an unusual circumstance. The audience consisted of males and females, the latter supplying their full proportion. If the composition of the usual attendants at these services was minutely ascertained it might not appear remarkable that it contained some foreigners; but it may just be mentioned that last night a group of French people—men, women, and children—were there sitting together, and that they joined in the singing, using the hymn books with apparent familiarity. At the appointed time Mr. Taylor, of California, who, it had been stated, would officiate in place of Mr. Moody, took his place on the rostrum, accompanied by Mr. Sankey. Mr. Taylor is tall, with a good presence, very dark hair, and a long beard in process of turning grey. His voice is robust and penetrating, and quite at his command. As soon as a hymn had been sung, he offered up prayer in a simple and unpretentious manner. The 19th hymn, which is entitled "A Hymn for Children," was sung by the congregation, Mr. Sankey leading. Then Mr. Taylor gave out the 1st chapter of St. John, and without reading, but speaking entirely from memory, he pronounced the different verses, with a running commentary on and explanation of each. The 42nd hymn was sung by Mr. Sankey, with, if possible, more than his usual power and melody. He was assisted in the chorus by the female choir, and a singular and pleasing effect was produced by the rendering of the last refrain in the softest tones, the sound being like an echo. On the 20th verse of the 3rd chapter of the Epistle to the Romans Mr. Taylor founded his discourse, "By the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight." The outset and the greater part of the address was an expounding of the Ten Commandments, which was done in the manner of a theologian, and with gravity and calmness. As he went on, and especially when he came to the application, he grew more colloquial, interspersed anecdotes, and introduced illustrations, some of them drawn from his experience of India and Ceylon, from whence he has returned. By and bye he warmed with his theme, became more earnest, even fervid, and infused into what he said some of what may be called the personality which the congregations at the Agricultural Hall are accustomed to receive from Mr. Moody, with his peculiar incisiveness. On the whole, Mr. Taylor's manner and mode of speaking seem to have an affinity with those of Mr. Moody; but if they are alike, they are yet different—paradoxical as that may seem. Perhaps Mr. Taylor's most emphatic deliverance was that in which he stated the circumstance of his own sudden conversion at ten o'clock one night in August, 1841. There is no doubt that he is a powerful preacher, and equally certain that he exerted himself loyally to reach the sensibilities of his audience last night.

—*Deccan Herald:* "The first copy of a daily Marathi paper appeared on Wednesday last. Its title is the *Prabhat Patrica*. Its size is little larger than a sheet of French letter paper; its price one pice a copy. Its beginnings are small, but we trust that our native friends will give it their support, if it deserves it."

—"It is impossible to over-estimate the benefit which the Kurruckwasla water may be to the city of Poona. We have often referred to this wonderful work of irrigation which is now so happily finished as far as Poona, in which place it has more than answered the expectations which were held in regard to it. It is complained that the standing pipes already erected are not sufficient for the poor people. If it is so, we are sure that the engineer in charge will not be wanting, and will have additional pipes placed so that the poor people may not have to go very far for water in this hot weather. It is now that that the people feel the benefit of the blessing of good water, and we are sure it will be given them to the fullest extent.

"The other day we saw a discussion in one of the vernacular papers complaining of the needless expense of the Kurruckwasla water, when the Kartrij Tank might have been deepened at a very small cost. The Kartrij Tank has been in existence for many decades and the poor people of Poona have been left without water each hot season. It is curious to notice that our native friends are finding out what might have been done when their chance of doing anything is past. We have no doubt that the writers of this nonsense are some of those who had the Kartrij water brought into their houses and gardens at a nominal price, while the poor people were left without any: of course they feel the change when all are made to fare alike."

Wednesday, April 28.

Bombay Gazette: "A Medical College, on the plan of the Campbell Institution at Sealdah, is to be opened at Dacca on the 15th of June. The course will extend over three years, and scholarships and prizes will be given as in other kindred schools."

—"There is no doubt now that cholera as an epidemic has ceased to exist at Nassick. Yesterday afternoon an extract from the proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the general department was issued from the Secretariat, from which it appears that Mr. Elliot, the Collector of Nassick, has formally told Government that epidemic cholera has ceased at Nassick."

—"The *Friend of India* inits new form 'in which the *Indian Observer* is incorporated' has appeared. In this opening article on 'Ourselves' the editor says he adopts the religious spirit of the Serampore journal and the material views of the *Indian Observer*. His profession of faith is, in fact, a not very ingenious attempt to reconcile the worship of God with that of Mammon."

—"Mr. Adurjee Cowasjee's School. A meeting was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Sunday last, at 3 P. M., to contribute prizes to the successful boys and girls of the School conducted by Mr. Adurjee Cowasjee Master. Nearly 500 well-known gentlemen, Parsees and Hindoos and a few Europeans, were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Chotalall Sevukram. The prizes for distribution, consisting of work-boxes and books, were laid out on the table before the President. About the Hall were to be seen various specimens of Berlin stitch work done in the school. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Goculdass Kahandass, the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Jugmohundass Samuldass', Mr. Bhaesunker Nanabhai and by a European gentleman. The proceedings terminated at 5 P. M."

—*Indian Statesman:* A seaman engaged on board of the str. *Maharajah*, now lying in harbour, committed suicide yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock by throwing himself off the rigging into the hold. When taken up he was found to be dead, his body being in a frightfully mutilated condition. Deceased, in the early part of the day, asked a fellow-seaman if a fall from the rigging into the hold would be sufficient to kill a man, and was told that it would. The reason for the rash act will in all probability be elicited in the inquest that is to be held this morning.

—The following is a comparative report of the height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 24th April, 1875:—

	Feet.	Tenths.
Saturday, 24th April 1875	49	3
„ 25th April 1874	50	3

—*Times of India:* "Next to Travancore there is probably no more prosperous Native State than Cochin. The reign of the present Rajah has been marked by a series of reforms which have well-nigh raised his subjects to the level of those under British sway."

"We regret to have to announce the sudden death of Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, which occurred last night. A few days since we heard that his Lordship was somewhat indisposed, but it was not anticipated that his indisposition would terminate fatally. At the anniversary of the Madras Presidency College, held last week, Lord Hobart delivered an excellent address on the present state of education in India, and on the day after the delivery of the address it was announced that he was unwell, this illness having been caused by the excitement of the day previous. Lord Hobart succeeded Lord Napier and Ettrick in the Governorship of Madras on the 15th May 1872."

"On Friday last the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, Chief Commissioner British Burmah, arrived at Calcutta, on his way to take his seat in the Viceroy's Council at Simla."

"All the great houses in India are competing for the honour of supplying the first bride to the young Maharana of Oodeypore. His Highness will of course contract several alliances, and can note down his list of fair applicants for reference whenever he feels inclined to add to his responsibilities, but there is a considerable advantage in being the first Maharanee."

"Mr. J. G. Rendoll having resigned his post of Local Fund Engineer, Booldanah District, is succeeded by Mr. Kanga (Parsee) an L. C. E. of the Poona Engineering College."

"While acknowledging the difficulties of the Governor-General's situation, the Press (English) generally condemn the deposition of the Gaekwar.

"The *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* deprecate the theory and constitutionalist practice of despotism.

"It is understood that a motion will be made in the House of Commons about the matter."

—*Appletons' Journal* kindly tells the Spiritualists how they can easily convert a skeptical world:

Spiritualism can be swiftly established whenever a very simple test is complied with; that is, if the mediums give us news of some far-off event, information of which it is certain could not come by human channels, we shall then know it must have come by some occult intelligence. Had the mediums told us of the burning of the *Cospatrick;* had it been they, and not Mr. Stanley, who found Livingstone; did they now reveal to us where Charley Ross is; had they told us of the death of Captain Hall in the Arctic seas—had they done one of these things they would have given unanswerable evidence of the truth of their belief. And they must do just this thing—no less, and no more is needed—before they can have the slightest claims to the assent of intelligent people. Let Mr. Home float in the air as he wishes, let tables tip or not, let whole libraries of communications flow in ungrammatical verbiage from the lips of professed mediums, as listeners may or may not desire—all these things are nothing; there is just one single test needed of the kind we have described.

—A patent has been granted for an India-rubber shoe, or rather *overshoe*, for horses, as it is called by the *Scientific American*. The shoe is made and lined precisely in the same way as the "Arctic overshoe," and in fact presents no difference, save in its shape and in its manufacture, from the best quality of India-rubber. Horses suffering from cracked or contracted hoof are soon cured by the use of these elastic shoes. The cost of rubber shoes, as compared with those of iron, is about one-third more, and their weight is about 40 per cent. less.

—Chicago spent six times as much money for tobacco last year as for liquor. May the work which the indomitable Trask laid down with his life be taken up by a thousand earnest reformers. Such a wasteful and harmful self-indulgence cannot always hold its own in a Christian civilization.

—The family of a Mr. Oaks, in Salem, Ohio, is favoured with spiritual manifestations. Rings are removed from a little girl's fingers by some invisible agency; shoes are taken from the children's feet; clothes are pulled out of carefully packed trunks and scattered on the floor, and all such intelligent and useful operations as spirits are commonly accused of by those who profess to believe in them are in vogue in this household. Isn't it just barely possible that Mr. Oaks is of English extraction, and that his name ought to be spelled with an H?

Thursday, April 29.

—*Bombay Gazette* ; Madras, 28th April : "Lord Hobart's health had been failing since his speech at the Presidency College ; diarrhœa and fever ensuing yesterday, typhoid fever became apparent in the afternoon. Getting rapidly worse he sank at seven o'clock in spite of every effort to save his life."

"Baroda, 28th April, 6-40 P. M. : "A number of Luxmeebai's parasites, and a few Borahs and shopkeepers, assembled at the Palace, and proceeded to instal Luxmeebai's child as the new Gaekwar and place him on the *gadee*. This demonstration attracted a crowd of the rabble in the City, and they stoned and pelted Captain Jackson, the Political Officer, who was hit. The Arabs and Meckranees were incited to join them against the Government troops, and great excitement prevailed and several of the Gaekwar's officers were wounded with stones. Sir Richard Meade's action was prompt and energetic. He ordered a large force down to the Palace at once and quieted the City immediately. Luxmeebai was removed from the City. All now is perfectly quiet. No respectable person joined in the disturbance, which has no political significance."

—The Rev. F. Gell, formerly a chaplain on the Bombay establishment, writes to the *Hour* to point out some antecedents of the Baroda case which, he thinks, have been lost sight of. Baroda, Mr. Gell says, has long been a fount of political intrigue as well as of moral corruption, and the resort of all the worst characters in India. Things had become so bad that in 1873 Colonel Phayre was selected as one of the most able and inflexible men in the Government service to hold the evil in check if possible. He was an officer of high repute, and in India his career had been one of singular distinction. Left for dead after the bloody field of Meanee, he there secured by his calm and dangerous courage, and maintained to the last, the warm admiration and respect of Sir Charles Napier. As Quartermaster General of the Abyssinian expedition, he is known as the efficient mover of those daring operations which issued in the liberation of the captives of King Theodore. To others he is known better as a single-minded Christian soldier of the Havelock type, who never undertook a duty without prayer, or ended it without thanksgiving. That such a man should be an awkward guest at the most corrupt of the native courts, and that persistent efforts should be made to silence him—first by bribes, then by magic, then by poison—no one will think incredible who knows India. Colonel Phayre's removal from Baroda to an obscure millitary post, Mr. Gell declares to be "a triumph given to 'educated' rascality."

—A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day, at two o'clock p.m., on the departure of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Mahableshwur.

—In accordance with G. O. C. No. 7 of 1866 the evening gun will be fired at 9 P. M., and the last post of Watch Setting sounded at 9-30 from the 1st May until the 30th September.

—A Parliamentary return issued on the 9th April gives a list of all convictions of seamen in the United Kingdom in the years 1870 to 1873 inclusive for refusing to proceed to sea. It appears from the summary tables at the end of the return that the total number of convictions was 2,287. The number of ships complained of as unseaworthy by the men convicted was 107. Of these 84 made the voyage in safety. With regard to 10 of the ships the results of their voyages are not known. Of the remainder, two foundered at sea, two were abandoned, six were stranded, one was burned, and in two cases the voyage was abandoned. Of the 84 ships which made the voyage in safety, one put into Valparaiso leaky, one was abandoned, and three were stranded on subsequent voyages. Ninety-three of the men convicted gave drunkenness as the reason of their refusal to proceed to sea ; 282 gave other reasons than those already mentioned, and 595 gave no reasons at all.

—A telegram has been received confirming the intelligence that Major Bookey, the owner of the yacht *Storm Finch*, has been lost. Mrs. Bookey, Miss Shaw, daughter of the late Mr. Shaw, Q. C. ; a young gentleman, a friend of the lamented Major ; Mrs. Bookey's lady's maid, and the entire crew, have been all rescued. It is thought that the deceased must have remained on board to see all safe, but too long to save himself. The catastrophe occurred off the Irish coast.

—A prospectus has been issued of the *Banga Mohila*, a monthly Bengali magazine, to be introduced under the auspices of the Committee of the Chore Bagan Female School. The objects of the publication are said to be :—

"1*st*.—To supply the reading females with a cheap literary paper.

"2*nd*.—To encourage their habit of writing by publishing their compositions in the journal.

"3*rd*.—To assist the Chore Bagan Female School with its proceeds, if there be any."

—The woman Amelia Couch : This young woman appeared before Mr. Naua Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, her *soi-distant* husband Hajee Merbhan being present. The Magistrate asked her whether or not she was willing to return to the Pathan as his wife, and she replied in the negative. She was then removed from the Court, under the protection of Inspector Price. Hajee Merbhan expressed great annoyance at his "Madam Sahib's" faithlessness, and stated that he had spent Rs. 3,700 on her. His Worship said that he would have to seek some other means of redress, as he could not assist him.

—*Lucknow Witness* : "Some interesting accounts have been forwarded to us relating to the labours during the last few months of P. B. Gordon, Esq., and others who are giving themselves chiefly to the Tamil department of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Madras. We learn that there have been several conversions and others are under instruction as inquirers Crowds attend the preaching, and the greatest interest is observable in the demeanour of the hearers. Many come into the Pandal and appear to be regular attendants. Mahomedans even bear testimony to the great good that is being wrought among the people and to the great change that has taken place in that vicinity. One old man of 65 is mentioned, who bore earnest and public testimony to the truth of the preacher's words, and begged for a little book, which he could get one of his sons to read to him so that they might "learn this way." The throngs of heathen who gather round are reported as thoughtful and attentive listeners, so much so that many of them withstand those who attempt to disturb the preachers. They say, 'Why do you disturb them, they are saying nothing but the truth.' They themselves get into arguments, one portion for the Gospel others against it, and become so boisterous in the discussion sometimes that the preachers are obliged to quit the ground to preserve the peace. How like the ancient times when 'Some said, He is a good man, others said, Nay but He deceiveth the people.' So there are divisions still. We hope it may be true as Mr. Gordon says, that "An extensive religious awakening among these natives is not far off."

"The fifth anniversary of the Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School at Lal Bagh was commemorated last Saturday morning by appropriate exercises in the central hall of the main school building. A goodly company of the ladies and gentlemen of the station were assembled, together with many special friends and relatives of the pupils. The Hon. J. F. D. Inglis, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, kindly presided. Colonel Reid, Commissioner of Lucknow, Mr. Nesfield, Director of Public Instruction, and others who are interested in educational matters, took pains to be present."

—*Times of India* : "A marble bust of the late Principal of Grant Medical College, Dr. John Peet, executed by Mr. M. Noble of London, was placed yesterday in one of the niches of Grant Medical College, beside those of Sir Jamsetjee, Drs. Moorhead and Haines. This bust was voted to Dr. Peet by his pupils, the graduates of Grant Medical College and Licentiates of Medicine of the Bombay University, on the eve of his final departure from Bombay in 1864."

"Yesterday morning, about half-past 4 o'clock, a man named Balmeter Ithmeter, a private in No. 2 Company, 21st Regiment, Marine Battalion, shot himself with a rifle. It seems that the deceased on his returning from Sonapore loaded his rifle, sat down on his bed, placed the muzzle of his rifle to the pit of his stomach, and fired it off with his toe, the bullet passing out the left of his spine, passed through two walls, and wounded a man in the second room, who was immediately conveyed to the Marine Battalion Hospital, where he now lies in a somewhat precarious state. At an inquest held the same day on the body the following verdict was returned :—"That the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself through his abdomen with a rifle."

—*Indian Statesman* : "Mr. John Marriott, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court, in place of Sir Charles Sargent, who has obtained three months' leave to proceed to England."

"We hear that an aggravated assault was made on the station-master at Bandora station on Tuesday evening. It appears from what we can glean of the case that an altercation took place between the station-master, a Parsee, and a European driver named Thomas. Hot words ensued, and the driver struck the station-master severely on the face with his clenched fists. The affair has been reported to the authorities."

Friday, April 30.

—*Overland Mail* : The death is announced of the Rev. Charles New, Missionary of the Methodist Free Church in East Africa. Mr. New was sent out some years ago to establish a Mission station in a portion of East Africa explored by Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley, and several letters from that region have been received from him by the Geographical Society, of which he was a corresponding member.

He died on Feb. 14, while on his way to the Zanzibar Coast.

Venice has been the scene of great festivities, in honour of the visit of the Emperor of Austria to the King of Italy.

Hans Christian Andersen, the well-known poet, accomplished his seventieth year on April 1, and the occasion was embraced by all his admirers and friends, not only in Denmark but all over the world, to show the old poet how dear he is to them.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are :—

Vice-Admiral R. S. Hewlett, C. B. ; Major General S. Hawkins ; Lieut.-Col. Foskett ; Major S. Lawrence, R. E. ; Major G. Taylor, 49th Regt. ; Major J. W. Stockwell, 95th Regt. ; Capt. G. Reid, late 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Captain C. W. Gabb, 2nd Bombay Cavalry ; Sir J. Gray, M. P; Rev. S. Glenie, late Archdeacon of Candy, and W. Travers, late Bengal C. S.

—*Bombay Gazette* ; Baroda, 29th April : "The city is perfectly tranquil ; no sign of disaffection remains. Luxmibai is located in the Commission house in the Camp. Yesterday's disturbance is owing to Sir Lewis Pelly's neglect to enquire into the claims of the various petitioners for the *gadee*. The natives dislike the *gadee* being vacant ; trade and business at a standstill in consequence ; the troops still occupy the city until the prisoners are disposed of and the ringleaders arrested. Captain Jackson had to fire his revolver to save himself.

"Baroda, 29th April. Luxmibai and Marasabai, Mulharrao's senior ranees, leave this evening, their removal is absolutely necessary ; all perfectly quiet. The troops still occupy the city. Arrests are being made. The rioters plundered Damodhur Punt's house of everything yesterday, when Captain Jackson, the Fouzdar, the Chief Magistrate, and several others were seriously injured.

"Madras, 29th April : The remains of Lord Hobart were interred yesterday evening in the Fort Church with the usual pomp ; all classes fully represented. There was an immense concourse of natives. As the procession crossed Wallajah Bridge the footpath gave way, precipitating many natives into the river Cooum. Nine lives are reported to be lost. The deepest sympathy is felt for Lady Hobart, who leaves for England by the *Khedive*.

"On Wednesday last, the 21st instant, at 7 P.M., just after a goods train had, at a somewhat rapid rate, passed through Bassein Road Station, the whole of the Station on the Main Line side fell to the ground. Luckily no one was hurt, but had it fallen before the train had got clear the result might have been disastrous. It is high time that all these *cutcha* built structures should be carefully examined."

"We have received a communication from the Municipal Commissioner, with reference to the purity of the water supplied to the shipping. The water, it is stated, which supplies the shipping, appears to be perfectly pure, but the Health Officer has been requested to have it chemically analysed. It is added that it is impossible that sewage can get into the main."

"The Byculla Schools.—We are glad to learn that the Managing Committee has decided to send away the children for the hot season to Deolalee, where Government has kindy offered barrack accommodation. We learn that Mr. Walters, the Head Master, will leave on Saturday to make the necessary arrangements, and that the boys will leave on Tuesday and the girls on Wednesday."

—Mr. W. Lee-Warner is appointed to be Assistant to the Collector of Poona, but to act on the

departure of Mr. J. Nurgent, on furlough, as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Educational, and Judicial Departments, and as Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, as notified in the *Government Gazette* of 15th instant.

—Mr. T. Blaney is appointed Coroner of Bombay during the employment of Surgeon-Major T. G. Hewlett as Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay.

—The departure of H. E. the Governor did not take place yesterday. The journey to Mahableshwar has been postponed for two or three days.

—Mr. H. E. Jacob is appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Pedder, or until further orders.

—The monsoon, says the *Ceylon Observer*, has burst in Ceylon, and one of the heaviest falls of rain recorded for a long time past in Colombo occurred during the night of the 18th and the morning of the 19th instant. It was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. The fall of rain in twenty-four hours, as recorded at the Surveyor General's office, was 10·36 inchee, and we have to go back, we believe to 1861, to get an equally early and heavy monsoon storm. Several houses have fallen in, and considerable damage has been done to the coffee crop, which was just then in blossom. The loss is estimated at 200,000 cwt., equivalent to a money value of one million pound sterling.

—*Times of India* : "We regret to hear of two extensive fires at Nandoora and Khangaon, the former is described as very disastrous ; in the one at Khangaon, however, only about twenty labourers' huts were destroyed. Had the wind been in a contrary direction it is very probable that Messrs. Gaddum and Company's cotton factory would have been consumed. A pump belonging to this firm did excellent service in extinguishing the flames, as also the Municipal water carts in supplying the water. It is prognosticated that there will some day be a very disastrous cotton fire at this place, as all the cotton yards are closely surrounded by thatched huts, than which there are few things more inflammable this weather."

"It was stated yesterday in the report regarding Amelia Couch and her Pathan husband that the Police has subscribed Rs. 80 for Caroline Hand, which was to be handed over to her on her arrival in England. This, it appears, was a mistake, no such subscription having been made."

—The Bombay University : Sixty-nine candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts in connection with the Bombay University.

—*Deccan Herald* : "It is stated that our excellent Judge and Session Judge BaronH. de Larpent is to be appointed to act as one of the Judges of the High Court. We have had many changes at the Judge's Court of late, both of the Judge and Assistant Judge. No sooner does one Judge become acquainted with the work than he leaves us for a higher appointment. Poona has the advantage—or disadvantage—of being in the case of the Judge merely a stepping-stone to the High Court. When we begin to know our judge, he leaves us."

"We hear from Nagpore that the Rev. A. N. Somerville had preached ten times at that place and Kamptee during his three days' visit. The impression produced on all who heard him was very great, and his loving spirit won the hearts of Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists alike. This uniting of the hearts of Christians is one great feature of Mr. Somerville's work wherever he goes. From Nagpore Mr. Somerville proceeded to Calcutta, and from thence will go home to Scotland. It seems that Mr. Somerville is only 62 years of age."

"On Monday afternoon, at about one o'clock, a fire took place at the Photozincographic office, Poona, by the falling of phosphorus on the floor, which ignited the matting and burnt the greater portion of it. Owing to the exertions of Mr. Cousens the fire was soon extinguished, or the result would have been disastrous."

"We have been favoured with a communication, the writer of which bitterly complains of his position, consequent on the situation he holds. He says that owing to his position, he receives many applications from people of various denominations for assistance. Either pecuniarily, or officially, we would advise our correspondent not to indulge in a fit of despondency in this respect. Should his position admit of it, by all means afford assistance, consistently of course with his character and integrity."

Selections.

WORK AMONG THE POOR.

BY A DRILL-HALL WORKER, GLASGOW.

Paper Beds.

A friend has written to ask about the paper beds I mentioned in a former communication, and requested an answer in your paper. In reply, I can only say that we shall be most thankful for any size of bed, or even pillows; but one large enough for two persons, say 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, will be the most useful, as you seldom find any one sleeping alone among the very poor. Any sort, except brown paper, will do, *torn, not cut,* into the smallest shreds. Some, I know, mix a litle chaff among the paper when filling the casing, but it is quite as good without.

I will take this opportunity of bringing before your readers a few more particulars connected with our work. I do this with a double purpose—first of all, to tell how the 'Lord looseth the prisoners, the Lord openeth the eyes of the blind, the Lord raiseth them that are bowed down, the Lord preserveth the strangers, and relieveth the fatherless and widow,' that others may be led to praise the Lord with us ; and secondly, because a very great many, even of God's children, do not realize their reponsibilities with respect to their poorer brethren. This is, I believe, because they are ignorant of the real state of things ; therefore I would like to tell something of the distress and utter destitution we meet with in our daily visitation among our Drill-Hall guests.

'The Lord looseth the Prisoners.'

It is often said there may be a chance of reclaiming a man from drunkenness and vice, but with a woman it is hopeless. 'Is there anything too hard for the Lord?' It is now some months since a very touching letter was read at the noon meeting : it was from an aged mother in the North to her only daughter, who was, as she signed herself in a request for prayer, 'a straying sheep.' She had been for some years a slave to drink, and this led to other vices. But one Sabbath morning, after pouring out her sad tale to us, and saying how often she had tried to free herself, but always found Satan too strong for her, she was pointed to One who is 'stronger than the strong,' and can take the prey from the mighty. She had often been to the breakfast before, but had never waited for the inquiry meeting ; some arrow from the Lord's quiver was made sharp in her heart that day, and she was brought into subjection to King Jesus. She laid hold of His strength that week, and has been kept by the power of God ever since. She is not even now very prepossessing in appearance ; for she is extremely poor, and her costume is not very becoming, as warmth and not style has been the first consideration in the clothing she has received from one and another.

'The Lord openeth the Eyes of the Blind.'

It is difficult to select a case to illustrate this, for every conversion is just the bringing of a soul out of darkness into God's marvellous light. Instead of telling of the many who once were blind but now see, I would ask your readers to carry to Jesus in prayer a poor man who is still in darkness. He is in the last stage of consumption, a mere skeleton, and he has gone quite deaf. He says he has slighted the Saviour's love too long, and now, when he longs to hear of the great salvation, he cannot do so, and he cannot read for himself. He feels his darkness, and looks with dread foreboding to the 'blackness of darkness for ever.' But let us continue instant in prayer for him, believing that Jesus is able to save unto the uttermost. His bodily wants have been attended to, for we found him without any covering during his sleepless nights, and scarcely any clothing for the day ; but he will need these only a very short time—and, 'What then ?'

'The Lord raiseth them that are bowed down.'

When visiting one of our people in the Infirmary, I found her so full of gratitude and praise, that I thought the 103rd Psalm would be the most appropriate portion to read to her. It had not occurred to me how emphatically each clause of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th verses described her case ; but as I read it she exclaimed, 'That's just for me !' She came from Dundee four months ago to look for work, but had been unsuccessful in obtaining it, and had been obliged to sell her clothing piece by piece. Disappointment and want of friends drove her to drown her sorrows in drink. When every penny was gone, and she was ill and almost naked, she was assisted up to a stairhead to spend the night. Her knees were then quite crippled with rheumatism, and she was so miserable that death seemed preferable to life ; so she purposed, as soon as she could move, to go and drown herself. But next morning, as our workers were scouring the closes and stairs to invite guests to the breakfast, they found her. Being unable to move, she was carried down the seven flights of stairs, and brought to the hall. A more miserable-looking specimen of humanity could hardly be imagined. We took her to the Infirmary ; but when we visited her two days after, she was sufficiently recovered to listen to the old, old story. We found a ready listener that day, and I believe the seed falling into prepared ground is already springing up in her heart.

'The Lord preserveth the Strangers.'

A young girl, without friends, was starving from being unable to procure work ; one article of clothing after another had been sold to buy food, until she had barely enough left to cover her. Some who are themselves earning the wages of sin told her of a way to get rich ; but the Lord delivered her in the hour of temptation, and when she had made up her mind to go to the streets as the only chance of life, an acquaintance, who knew from her own experience that the Drill Hall was a 'friend in need,' persuaded her to wait another night, and to come down to the breakfast next morning. 'You'll get food, at any rate, and may be you'll find a friend.' Whether she found the Friend of sinners I cannot certainly say, but she was befriended, and there is one poor girl less on Glasgow streets.

'The Lord relieveth the Fatherless and the Widow.'

This last clause will at once show what the Lord has done, and give some insight into the poverty and misery which prevail. Some of our workers were apprised of a most distressing case, not exactly connected with the Hall ; but as it was a case of need, of course we looked into it. In a small room in one of the lowest places off the Saltmarket was found a dying woman, with five hungry children, whom she was leaving to the mercy of any one who would look after them. Upon further inquiry, it seems that the woman's illness has been brought on through the brutality (a milder word will not do) of her own husband. The very poker is bent with the force of the blows he one day gave her, and she has been obliged to get a separation from him. But he has been her murderer ; for a violent blow in the chest, when he burst open the door to molest his wife and children at midnight (after he left them), has caused the hæmorrhage which is bringing her to the grave. She is too far gone to need much except a blanket, with which she has been provided. But what was to become of the children ? We are to take two of them to our home, and the whole five are provided for.

Starving Homes.

It is useless to go into houses where the inmates have nothing to eat and nothing to put on, and to begin to tell them of God's love. Our Lord Jesus, when He knew the multitude would be hungry, stopped preaching, and fed them. One little fellow, when offered a tract, significantly said, 'I could chew a scone better.' In one house we found a most respectable, godly family, who had not been sure of another meal for three weeks ; and the day before our visit, one halfpenny biscuit, which somebody had carried home to them from the Drill Hall, was all their food. Another family was reduced to such a state of starvation that the mother was thankful to get some *bacon rind,* and to give the children the water in which this was boiled as a substitute for broth. Another family, consisting of father, mother, and five children, can only earn 1s. 0½d. per week between them. The father has not been fit for much work for two years, and for many months has been completely laid up with a mortal malady, while only one child is old enough for work. With such cases meeting us every day, we are forced to consider the words that the Apostle Paul uses as an incentive to Christian liberality : 'He that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack.' Are we taking care that none are lacking through our retaining what the Lord Jesus will regard as something over ? 'To do good and to communicate, forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.' Are we making *sacrifices* for His sake who, 'though he was rich, for our sakes became poor, that we, through His poverty, might be made rich ?'—*Times of Blessing.*

THE LATE MISSION WEEK AT LEEDS.

At the Cannon Street Hall London Conference on Home Missions, the Rev. Edward Jackson, of St. James', Leeds, said that the Leeds Mission was wonderful in all respects, and a matter for unbounded gratitude to the great Head of the Church. And if it be asked how the results of this great work of God may be epitomized so as to give some idea of what has followed the great act of trust in God, in His Word, in His Spirit, they may be stated thus : The unconverted, before outside of all religious ministrations, have in large numbers been savingly impressed, and brought to feel the all-importance of religion. The unconverted within the Church have also largely been induced to seek and to realize something better than their previous mere formal churchmanship. Many who had been deemed by their pastors to be right, and who probably in not a few cases considered themselves to be so, were found to be destitute of the true, real life of God in the soul ; and it was shown that both their judgment and that of their ministers had been dangerously too favourable. True believers were aroused up to see more than ever the claims of Christ on their undivided allegiance, to bow themselves before Him for a more entire consecration and a further and a fuller baptism of the Spirit. The clergy themselves, perhaps, of all others, had most reason to bless God for

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the work. They, in their toilsome but glad labours' found themselves brought so near in sympathy and in work with the Lord Jesus, that their hearts were filled with divine love, and their lips touched more powerfully than ever with the coals from the altar. And lastly, the effect on the Nonconformist bodies was most satisfactory, and matter for true thankfulness. As they had during the Mission publicly prayed in their chapels for its success, so at its conclusion they rejoiced on all sides, with brotherly joy, at the great increase of the common Redeemer's kingdom, and the blessed ingathering of souls for His glory.

Miscellany.

—Mr. Moody recently gave this caution :

"One of the questions sometimes put in the inquiry room was, 'How do you feel?' That was the very rock they should try to get them away from ; and he believed that was the very last plank that the devil threw out when the Rock of Ages was being reached. The devil threw out this plank, and they thought it was all right. They went to the meeting, and they felt bad and they felt good ; and when they thought it was all safe, down went the plank, and into the water they went again. Mr. Moody then said, that what they should show to the inquirers was the word of God, and that was about all they could do."

—Bible-work in Chicago : This work is known to some through circulars issued monthly, giving in detail what has been accomplished each month, so far as such work can be measured. It has had a little more than one year's growth. It originated with Mr. D. L. Moody. He was burdened with the inadequacy of all the means in present use to carry the gospel to the masses—to the poor, the sick, the forlorn, the stranger ; all living in our midst, but practically heathen. Few have any knowledge of the multitudes in our cities who, for lack of clothing or means to pay pew-rents, are never seen inside our churches. Mr. Moody's plan was to have a corps of Bible-readers, mostly women, missionaries in the true sense of the word, who should go from house to house in the darkest and most destitute parts of the city, and read the Bible, visit the sick, hold cottage prayer meetings, and in every way lead souls to Christ. They meet every morning from eight to ten o'clock for the study of some portion of the Bible, under the direction of Miss Dryer, who has been in charge of these workers during Mr. Moody's absence. To these meetings they cordially invite all who love the study of God's word.

From this place they go forth prepared for their daily visitation—to read the Bible, to visit the sick, to hold each afternoon cottage meetings, chiefly composed of persons gathered from the families that day visited. They collect often as many as thirty at one of these meetings, many of them women who never enter a church.

—Rev. R. W. Dale on Messrs. Moody and Sankey's work :

The preaching without the after-meeting would not have accomplished one-fifth of the results. It was in the quiet, unexciting talk with individuals that the impressions produced by Mr. Moody's addresses issued in a happy trust in Christ, and a clear decision to live a Christian life. The galleries were a beautiful sight. Mr. Moody's quaint directions were almost universally followed : "Let the young men talk to the young men, the maidens to the maidens, the elder women to the elder women, and the elder men to the elder men." Cultivated young ladies were sitting or standing with girls of their own age, sometimes with two or three together, whose eager faces indicated the earnestness of their desire to understand how they were to lay hold of the great blessing which they seemed to be touching, but could not grasp. Young men were talking to lads, some of their own social position, others with black hands and rough clothes, which were suggestive of gun-making, and rolling-mills, and brass-foundries. Ladies of refinement were trying to make the truth clear to women whose worn faces and poor dress told of the hardships of their daily life. Men of business, local politicians, were at the same work with men of forty and fifty years of age. And there was the brightness of hope and faith in the tone, and manner, and bearing of nearly all of them. Christian people who want to know the real nature of the work of our American brethren, and to catch its spirit, should take care to spend a few hours at the after-meeting. If they go twice, they will find it hard to keep away.

—Mrs. Ranyard, in her last valuable work, "Nurses for the Needy," says, "People of all incomes walk in velvet, and lace, and furs, whose price was once considered only to befit high station. Our whole nation is become luxurious, and it is shown in the tone of common dress and showy costume, adopted alas ! from the model of those who only glitter to destroy. Everything is in vogue that is unnatural, extravagant, and false. False gold ! False pearls ! False hair ! 'We sent home yesterday,' says a fashionable shopkeeper, 'a mantle, whose price was one hundred guineas.'" Think what that hundred guineas would have done in the abodes of poverty this winter.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, 23rd April : In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli stated, in reply to Mr. Wait, that Government had reason to believe the Chinese Government had complied with the demand made by Mr. Wade that a full investigation be made into the circumstances of the massacre of Mr. Margary, but in the absence of detailed information, the Honourable gentleman deprecated, at present, any further discussion being held upon the subject.—The Crown Prince of Germany has arrived at Florence.—The Envoy of the Khan of Kashgar has arrived at Constantinople.—In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, in reply to Mr. Brockhurst, said that the Government had every reason to believe that the negotiations with Burma will result in an amicable settlement ; but if not the Indian Government is prepared to act according to circumstances.

24th : Sir A. J. Arbuthnot has been gazetted Ordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council, vice the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.—Mr. R. S. Ellis has been appointed Member of Council at Madras, vice the Hon'ble J. D. Sim.—The articles which have appeared in the majority of the English journals on the subject of the deposition of the Gaekwsr, though acknowledging the necessity for this course, declare that the present action of the Indian Government demonstrates that the Commission was a mistake.—Dr. Kenealy's motion, that a Royal Commission of Enquiry be instituted on the subject of the late Tichborne trial, came on for hearing last night. After a protracted debate, in which Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Bright powerfully opposed the measure, the motion was finally rejected by 433 votes to 1. The speech delivered by Dr. Kenealy was principally confined to a weak attack upon the misbehaviour of the Judges.—The Marquis of Hartingdon gave notice that he would bring forward a motion at an early date to place the relations between Parliament and the Press upon a satisfactory footing.—The South Wales masters have opened the collieries to all who are willing to accept a reduction in wages of 15 per cent.—The strike at Blackburn has terminated, thus averting the menaced lock-out in Lancashire.

26th : A grand banquet was given on Saturday at the Mansion House to the Board of Works. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was present and made a speech, in which he said that he looked forward with the greatest interest and pleasure to his intended visit to India, which had been the dream of his life.—Obituary : Major-General Henry Temple.—The Troopship *Crocodile* has arrived home safely.

27th : A semi-official denial has been given to the assertions of the German Press that the French Army is undergoing accelerated organization and mobilization, and that a concentration of Cavalry has been made on the Eastern frontier.—Hussein Arni Pacha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, has been dismissed by the Sultan.—The Crown Prince of Germany has had an interview with His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel at Naples.

28th : Lord Cardwell has announced that it is his intention on Monday next to move the rejection of the Regimental Exchanges Bill.—In the House of Commons last night all strangers, including H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, were excluded for twenty minutes on the motion of Mr. Biggar, the Home Ruler, M. P. for Cavan. Mr. Disraeli and several other members indignantly censured Mr. Biggar, who defended his conduct by asserting his wish to place the relations between Parliament and the Press on a definite and satisfactory footing.—A war between China and Kashgar is apprehended. Friendly relations exist between Kashgar and Russia.—Obituary : The Rev. William Selwyn, D. D., Canon of Ely.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was duly installed as Grand Master of Freemasons in the Royal Albert Hall to-day ; the ceremony was magnificent. No less than seven thousand Masons were present.

29th : The South Wales miners huve refused to resume work on the terms which the masters offer.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Str. *Kang Sverre, 25th,* to London :

Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, child and European servant, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Williams, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Cowell.

Per P. and O. Str. *Pekin, 26th :*

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Clifford, two children and one infant, Mr. and Mrs. MacFarlan, one child and two infants, Mr. Thos. Kelsey, Mrs. Sandys, Mr. Thos. Kelvey, Mr. Bagnall and child, Dr. Ticehurst's child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kelsey, Mr T. Bosanquet, Surgeon-Major Ticehurst, Mrs. Merryman, child and two infants, the Hon. Mr. Hobart, Mrs. and Miss Hobart, Mr. Minchin, Mrs. Clement West and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Crowther Beynon, Surgeon-Major Roe and child, Col. C. James, Mrs. James and infant, Col. and Mrs. Tronson and two infants, Miss Barincote, Mrs. Sangster, five children and two infants, Mrs. Sanders, Mr and Mrs. Howard Coit, Mr. James Greaves, Mrs. Cheetham, one child and two infants, Mrs. Sealey, Mrs. Rattigan and two children, Mr. M Rattigan, Mr and Mrs Porter, Miss Porter, Mr. Mair, Mr. Rob. Gray, two children and two infants, Mrs. Ramsden and two infants, Mrs. Nuttal, Col. Wemyss Smith, Mrs. Otto and infant, Mr. Bicknell, Lieut. W. D. Shaw, Sub-Lieut. O. G. Tippinge, Mr. Dickson and two infants, Mr. J. Davis, Lieut. P K. Smythies, Mr. Keaye, Mrs. Betham's two children, Capt. McMimminey, Col. Swiney, Capt. L. M. Carmichael, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. W. Doerr, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. F. W. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Bean, two Misses Woolley, Mr. J. Kerr and Mr. Farmer.

For Brindisi.—Mr. Marcet, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley and two infants, Mr. John Goldney, Mr. Birkmire, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sinnett, Miss Edensor, Mr. H. W. Fowler, Mr. A. E. Abbott, Col. and Mrs. Holland, Miss Holland, Mr. W. D. Bruce, Major G. Swinton, Mr. A. Crichton, Fastane Giovanni, Monsieur and Madame Collange and child, Monsieur and Madame Chenesal and child, Mr. W. A. Smith, Col. H. J. Hawes, Major H. A. Little, and Lieut. Col C. Gordon.

For Venice.—The Hon. B. H. Ellis, Mr. C. W. Mellor, Mr. H. Wilkinson, the Hon. E. C. Bayley, Miss Bayley, Mr. J. R. Baillie, Mr. H. H. Reading, Colonel G. Short, Mr and Mrs. O. Scott, Mr. Scott, junior, Mr H. S. Prichett, Mr. Burgess, Surgeon-Major T Murray, Mr. Daniel Andrew, Mr. John Robertson, Colonel B Prior, Miss Forster Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Manson and infant, Mr. R. H. Heenan, and Mr. H. M. Thomson.

For Gibraltar.—Major and Mrs. A. T. Moore, three children and infant.

For Suez.—Mr. Walter Lang, Mr. B Waymouth, Mr. and Walker.

For Malta.—Mr. J. S. Drummond.

Per Str *County of Sutherland, 26th,* for London :

Capt. Papillon, Lieut. Hext, Surg. and Mrs. Jackson and two children, Capt and Mrs. P. Murray and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Ironside, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Cummins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. H Light and four children, Mrs. Langley and two infants, Capt. Nash, and Lieut. J. C. Gillespie.

Per Str. *Timor, 28th,* for Liverpoo ;

Dr. and Mrs. Colston and child, Mr. W. A. Russels, wife and child, Col. E. H, S. Bowdich, Major and Mrs. Mayne, Major Harrison, Mr. Harrison, Dr. Bedumont, Mr E. H. Hearn, Dr. Simpson, Mr. W. Watson, Captain G. F. Brough, Mr. G Brone, Lieut. Fasbeury, Major W. Cadell, wife, three children and European nurse

Per Str. *Rinaldo, 29th,* for Liverpool :

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Castle, Mr. and Master Tripp, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser and child, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. O'Callagh and child,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Str. *Mirzapore, 26th :*

From Southampton.—Col. J. S. H. Pearce, Lieut. J. B. Murdock, Mrs. Griffiths, two infants, and ayah, Mrs. Thacker, four children, and ayah, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. Chambers, Major E. Hawkins, Major R. Franks, Mr. E. G. Windle, Major N. McDonald, Dr. Hojell, Bandmaster Fricker, wife, and child, Lieuts. A. G. Creagh, F. Hunter, H, Curtis, H O. B. Owen, W Blewitt, F W. Boteler, W. D. G. Botfield, Howard and Cumine, Mr. W. Fray, Mr. G. Eastwood, Major Woodhouse, Mr. C. J. Mayhew, Col. Mason, Mrs. Penny's ayah, Major Menzies, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs Edwards, Mr. G. Edgar, Major T. Clarke, Mrs. Pritchard's ayah, Antonio de Castro (Sookhunnti).

From Brindisi.—Mr. Rownisky, Mr. S. Bayley, Major General Sam Browne, C. B., V. C., Mr. B. Anderson, Mr. S. D. Ezekiel, and Mr. J. Smith.

From Venice.—Mr. G. Firelli, Mr. J. Marriott, and Capt. Kelsey.

From Gibraltar.—Major and Mrs. Pestana and three daughters.

From Suez.—Marquis Cortanzi, Mr. Glower's native male servant, Mrs. Hudson's ayah, and two native servants.

From Aden.—Mr. Ahmed and one friend, Mr. Roychand and two friends, A. Nursee, Mohadunzee and Parbuttee.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

GEALE—On March 12th and 20th respectively, Mary and Kate Geale, at Kingstown, near Dublin. Aged 68 and 60.

MATHIAS—April 27th, in the European General Hospital, of acute dysentery, Capt. John Mathias, of the Ship *Canute,* aged 44 years.

SHACKELL—April 27th, at the Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, Gertrude, the beloved infant daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Shackell, aged 11 months.

LAVERTY—April 2nd, at Woolwich, Kent, England, Grace Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr. Stewart Laverty, Conductor Ordnance Department, Bombay, aged 23 years.

"BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

Subscriptions received from April 16th to 30th, 1875.

Major T. Candy, May 1, 1876, Rs. 9-10 ; Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, October 1, 1875, Rs. 8 ; G. Ainsworth, March 1, 1875, Rs. 4 ; Mr. Waller, Feb. 1, 1876, Rs. 8 ; R. Courtenay, C. S., Oct. 16, 1875, Rs. 5 ; Rev. G. English, 1875, Rs. 10 ; W. H. D. Duval, October 24, 1875, Rs. 4-13 ; J. Rose, June 30, 1875, Rs. 4-13 ; Rev. W. H. Atkinson, 1875, Rs. 9-10 ; Rev. S. R. Wells, May 24, 1876, Rs. 9-10 ; G. H. K. Brooks, Sept. 5, 1875, Rs. 10 ; A. H. L. Fraser, C. S., Dec. 31, 1875, Rs. 24 ; Rev. J. G. Cooper, March 31, 1876, Rs. 9-10.

Advertisements.

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And owing to its munificent endowment, the Dollar Academy supplies a first-rate education, by very efficient masters, at a merely nominal cost.

Terms for the session of ten months (including Board and Academy Fees) :—

Under twelve years of age..... 45 Guineas.
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References are kindly permitted to Rev. Mr. Barrack, Principal, Dollar Academy, Rev. Mr. Gunn, Manse, Dollar ; Rev. Mr Knight, F. C. Manse, Dollar ; Dr. Lindsay, Brooklands, Dollar ; Rev. J. Renton, Southfield House, Auchtermuchty ; and A. H. Leith Fraser, Esq., B. C. S., Bhandara C. P.

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